

MISMUN'23

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL



Agenda :Deliberating over measures in subject to prevention of the growing terrorism.





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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRS

Dear Delegates,

We are contended to invite you to join the United Nations Security Council at MISMUN'23. As the members of this committee, you will have the opportunity to participate in one of the most powerful deliberative bodies. It is tasked with ensuring international peace and security, and it approaches this task with a unique set of capabilities. You will be able to apply your skills, knowledge, and research to our this year's agenda 'Deliberating over measures to prevent terrorism in order to sustain global peace' which will encompass the effects on the country within and its relations with other countries beyond the borders.

As the agenda suggests, it is a very vast topic requiring you to be well versed with your country with respect to the agenda. Ensure that you not only comprehend the topic, but also your country's position and policy on the subject. We are inquisitive to hear what you must put on the table. delegates can and should try to secure better outcomes through the power of diplomacy. This background guide comprises of numerous sources. We request you give a close look at it as it will come in aid during the preparation. Model UN is at its best when every delegate is well prepared to represent their country's positions accurately and passionately, and that requires more than just skimming the background guide.

Do not be afraid to ask questions and discuss vigorously, as that will enliven the debate and make for a more substantial experience. If you have any questions about the content or format of this committee, feel free to email us at unsc.mismun23@gmail.com . We look forward to meeting and working with you and wish you the best of luck in your preparations.

Sincerely,

Chair of UNSC- Anvee Tiwari

Vice Chair of UNSC- Swara Kaushal Patel



COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

The United Nations Security Council, or UNSC, is one of the five (active) principal organs of the United Nations. It has a primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is composed of five permanent member nations and ten rotating member nations which each serve two-year terms.

Today, the P5 is composed of China, the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, and France. Practically speaking, the most important difference between the P5 nations and the ten others is that P5 nations each possess the power to veto any resolution being considered by the body.

This means that any action which even one P5 nation disagrees with can be halted by that nation. Despite the power of the P5, the other ten member states are still able to vote on all matters. Resolutions in the UNSC require the “yes” vote of at least nine out of the fifteen members, so even if no P5 nation exercises its veto power, passage is not assured.

A key aspect of the United Nations Security Council which distinguishes it from the other organs of the United Nations is that it possesses a measure of binding power in its resolution. This is because the UNSC alone is capable of using military power to combat aggressors, through the United Nations Peacekeepers, as described in the United Nations Charter 1. The UNSC is also capable of imposing sanctions against various nations, which it more frequently makes recourse to than direct military action. It will be edifying for delegates to research past Security Council resolutions and actions beyond those mentioned in this background guide (for instance, UNSC resolutions on similar international crises) to better understand its role in international relations both past and present



AGENDA OVERVIEW

“Deliberating over measures in subject to prevention o the growing terrorism.”

The unlawful use of violence and intimidation intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in an individual or subnational groups in the pursuit of political or social aims is terrorism in its broadest sense. It might be unjustifiable in the perspective of the majority, however their considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be invoked to justify them.

It falls under two categories, domestic and international, based on the designation of its initiation, planning, execution, and closure. Although the motives of terrorists may differ, their actions follow a standard pattern with terrorist incidents assuming a variety of forms: airplane hijackings, kidnappings, assassinations, threats, bombings, and suicide attacks. These consequences can assume many forms including casualties, destroyed buildings, a heightened anxiety level, and myriad economic costs. Terrorist attacks have ripple effects on the country’s economy, human rights enforcement, establishment of a democratic republic and are intended to apply sufficient pressures to a government so that it grants political concessions. If a besieged nation undergoes any foreign invasion, it can cause an impairment in its development.

This year, the aim of UNSC is it contemplate over the issues and its adverse effects on the nation and its relations beyond borders and come up with resolutions that will aid the situation and maintain world - wide peace and security. This will provide you with an opportunity to put in your inputs on the agenda which follows the SDG number 16 and 10.

Keeping the objectives in mind how can UNSC address the predicament of terrorism without violating the national sovereignty of any nation involved?



TOPICS TO LOOK INTO

Destruction of physical aspect of the country

The most immediate and measurable impact of terrorism is physical destruction. Terrorists destroy existing plants, machines, transportation systems, workers, and other economic resources. On smaller scales, acts of terrorism may blow up cafes, churches, or roads. Large-scale attacks, most infamously the World Trade Center bombings on Sept. 11, 2001, destroyed billions of dollars' worth of property and senselessly kill hundreds of thousands. Productive resources that might have generated valuable goods and services are destroyed, while other resources are almost invariably diverted from other productive uses to bolster the military and defense.

Increased uncertainty in the markets, tourism, and trade

There is plenty of debate about the depth and pervasiveness of the actual impact on financial markets. As the threats and publicity of global terrorism continue to rise, markets appear to be more and more resilient. The real threat of global terrorism from an investor's perspective is about the broader picture, not individual incidents. International investment and cooperation are lower in a world full of terrorism. There are two obvious industries especially vulnerable to the effects of terrorism: insurance and tourism. Not all insurance companies' payout in the event of international terrorism or foreign wars, so the impact is likely less than you might first expect. Nevertheless, terrorism is a risky business for everyone, and insurance companies hate risk as much as anyone else. On a broader scale, terrorism hurts international trade. This may be due to imminent threats, such as compromised trade routes and distribution systems, or because of the psychological and physical reactions to terrorism.



Increased Nationalism and Foreign Skepticism

The final risk to the economy is a political risk. This is already on display in the United States and Europe in 2016, where there has been a rise in skepticism of foreign cultures, businesses, immigrant workers, and refugees. Populist movements already won a victory of sorts in the United Kingdom, where anti-globalist and anti-trade sentiments helped pass Brexit. Closing borders to trade and immigrant workers reduces the size and diversity of economic transactions and limits productive resources. It gives a high risk of shaking up the government by asking for political concessions through sent ultimatums.

Effect on mental health

Terrorism is a kind of psychological warfare. The mechanism of action to terrorize the society may be different but their purpose remains the same. The mechanism could be in the form of blasts, suicide bombing, bio-terrorism, narco-terrorism, and financial terrorism. Any act of terrorism by the nature of its very purpose leaves a lingering impact on those who are either it is victim or even its witness. The relationship between support for violent extremism and mental health problems is complex; mild depression may correspond with elevated support for radical views but holding these beliefs may also protect individuals from more severe depression.

Violation of human rights

Terrorism has a direct impact on human rights, with consequences for the enjoyment of the right to life, liberty, and physical integrity of individuals, especially victims of terrorism. It can destabilize and undermine entire societies, jeopardize peace and security, and threaten social and economic development. It seeks to impose upon the majority the views of a minority and stops at nothing in the pursuit of its aims. Terrorism attacks the pillars of democracy and the rule of law upon which the respect of human rights is based.



COUNTRY STANCE

CHINA

China has upheld the socialist rule of law and enhanced the legal system to provide the legal underpinning for law-based counter-terrorism and de-radicalization. While tracking the nature and magnitude of China's terrorist challenges is difficult, China faces some level of domestic terrorist threat, and that its citizens have been victims of terrorist attacks both at home and abroad. Between 2012 and 2015, China suffered multiple domestic terrorist attacks. Reported incidents became more frequent during this period, and they also became more dispersed geographically, with major incidents occurring in Beijing and other eastern cities, in addition to China's mostly Muslim western regions. Several of these incidents were also targeted at high-traffic urban areas, resulting in indiscriminate injury or death to civilians.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The USA tries to have a disabling effect upon the terrorists' ability to plan and operate. Terrorist groups such as ISIS, al-Qaida, and Hizbollah continue to plot attacks against the United States and our allies and partners. As the threats posed by these organizations continue to evolve, the Department of State works to build global consensus to degrade and defeat these adversaries. Through a combination of diplomatic engagement and foreign assistance, the Department works with foreign government partners to build the capabilities necessary to prevent, degrade, detect, and respond to terrorist threats. Through its global engagement, the State Department promotes greater burden sharing to address terrorist threats and encourages countries to build counterterrorism capacity in their own regions. The State Department also works closely with the Departments of Defense, Homeland Security, Justice, Treasury, and the Intelligence, Community to lead an integrated whole-of-government approach to international counterterrorism.



UNITED KINGDOM

The threat to the UK (England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland) from terrorism is SUBSTANTIAL. The Prevention of Terrorism Acts were a series of Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom from 1974 to 1989 that conferred emergency powers upon police forces where they suspected terrorism. The UK suffered one terrorist attack in November 2019, in which a convicted terrorist who was out on parole killed two people with a knife at an event highlighting education programs for violent offenders. In addition, in October, an assailant stabbed three people at a shopping mall in Manchester. The UK is also a key member of the Five Country Ministerial, which promotes multilateral ministerial dialogue on border security and counter-terrorism issues. The UK also cooperates with other OSCE participating states in the fight against terrorism.

FRANCE

International terrorism is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. Since this threat has never been so strong, France is acting at every level with its international partners to combat terrorist networks in France and abroad. France conducts high-level dialogue with its main partners on prevention of radicalization and participates in multilateral discussions on this issue. France is implementing training programmed for its partners: law enforcement investigators, magistrates and services working on counterterrorism. International terrorism is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. Since this threat has never been so strong, France is taking action at every level with its international partners to combat terrorist networks in France and abroad.



COUNTRY MATRIX

1. Afghanistan
2. Iraq
3. Somalia
4. Burkina Faso
5. Syria
6. Nigeria
7. Pakistan
8. Mali
9. Myanmar
10. India
11. China
12. United States of America
13. United Kingdoms
14. France
15. Russia



RELIABLE RESOURCES

Conduct research with the help of credible resources: Make use of the official un website and committees, some credible sources of information are

1. BBC
2. Al Jazeera
3. Reuters
4. All Africa
5. The New York Times and International Herald Tribune
6. The Wall Street Journal
7. The Washington Post
8. The Economist
9. The New Yorker
10. The Atlantic
11. The Politico

While researching on the agenda, delegates should think about five different types of research: 1. Country Profile

2. Topic Background
3. Past International Action
4. Country Policy
5. Possible Solutions